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\$10 FOR 6,

Made to measure, fit warranted; none better can be made at any price.

\$7 for 6 Keep's Partly-Made Shirts,

Only plain seams to complete, all difficult work finished.

FANCY SHIRTS, new designs, in all fabrics, made to order at most reasonable rates.

Samples and directions for measurement mailed free.

GIBERT BROS., 613 Washington Av. Men's Furnishers. 604 Olive Street.

LATEST EDITION.

DROWNED.

One Hundred and Thirty-Five Persons.

The State of Florida Sunk in Mid-Ocean.

A Collision With a Bark Causes the Disaster.

The Dynamite Theory Exploded—List of the Passengers and Crew of the Ill-Fated Steamer—Horrible Catastrophe on the Atlantic—Another Collision.

FATHER POINT, QUEBEC, May 7.—The steamer ship Titania, from Glasgow, passed inward this morning. She has on board one of the crew of the steamer State of Florida, that vessel having been sunk by a collision with a bark in mid-ocean. Out of 167 persons on the State of Florida, only forty-four were saved, and of the bark's crew only the captain and two men were rescued.

ONLY MEAGER PARTICULARS. The Titania remained here so short a time that only brief particulars could be obtained. Twenty others supposed to have been in another boat and were picked up by some other vessel. The bark's name was unknown by any of those on the Titania. The Titania will arrive at Quebec about 8 o'clock to-night, but only exchanges pilots there and proceeds to Montreal. It is probable the survivors will be sent ashore at Quebec with the pilot boat and put in charge of the proper authorities.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The distance from Father Point to the city of Quebec, where the steamer Titania, with the crew of the wrecked State of Florida is expected to land, being nearly 300 miles, makes it doubtful whether the particulars of the disaster will be known until a late hour to-night.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., the general agents of the State Steamship Company, received a dispatch which is a duplicate of that received by the Associated Press. It reads as follows:

"FATHER POINT, QUEBEC, May 7.—The steamer ship Titania, inward bound, has arrived twenty-four miles from the city of Quebec, where the ship which signaled her in mid-ocean had on board a portion of the crew of the State of Florida, but on the other hand corroborates that statement and leads to the conclusion that the 20 not picked up by the Titania were rescued by another vessel. The agents cannot account for the collision, as the steamer of the State of Florida were well trained, and the officers from captain down experienced and careful.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES DELAYED. TORONTO, May 7, 11:30 A. M.—Advices from Father Point say the Titania, having gone to Quebec with no delay, will probably reach that city at 9 o'clock to-night, if conditions continue favorable. It will be impossible to get a statement regarding the circumstances under which the collision and disaster occurred, or to learn the names of the survivors until then.

THE STATE OF FLORIDA sailed on her last voyage from New York, at 9 o'clock on the morning of April 12, with an assorted cargo. She was set down as the best vessel of the State line, except the new steamer, the State of Nebraska.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL. The State of Florida was built in 1879 at Glasgow, and was first known as the Queen Margaret. She was a brig-rigged iron steamer of 4,000 tons gross measurement. She was 371 feet long, 38 feet breadth of beam and 28 feet depth of hold. She was well built, and of the most approved Clyde methods, and had five bulwarks. Theoretically, if the center of the hull were torn out, both ends of the vessel would float; but these water-tight compartments have proven a failure on previous occasions. The engine was of the compound type, 43 inch stroke, and cylinders 50 and 80 inches in diameter. She has generally been a very lucky vessel, and was regarded as the leading one of the State Line. At half past 2 o'clock on November 1 last she ran into the coal schooner J. F. Campbell off Fire Island. Each of the vessels was injured but neither needed the assistance of the other.

HER OFFICERS. The ship was in command of Captain J. W. Satter, who has been a master for twenty years past, and since 1872 has been with this line. He for a long time had the State of Indiana, but the Florida, having been thoroughly overhauled on her last voyage over, was given in care of Captain Satter. The mate was named James Mann. Dr. Steele was the ship's surgeon, and Jens Kaurin, a Norwegian, was the purser. Miss Harvey was stewardess. There was a crew of eighty men all told.

THE PASSENGER list of the lost steamer was not a large one, and the greater part of those on board were old country people on their way to visit the land of their birth. The following is a complete and carefully revised list:

CABIN PASSENGERS. From New York—Mrs. James Ingram and infant, Mrs. Murray, T. Hall, Mrs. T. Hall, Joseph Bennett, David Brothers, Andrew Fairbairn, Andrew Tarris, Daniel Connor (child), Lizzie Connor (child). From Wellington, Ohio—Henry Wood, Mrs. E. Wood, Lillian E. Wood, M. E. Wood (child), Mrs. Mary Shackleton. From Philadelphia—Jas. Cruikshank, Elizabeth Colman, and infant, H. Van Der Ley, J. J. Bokker. From Canada—Jas. G. Graham, Walter King. From Cleveland—Mrs. F. Ward. From Chicago—Abraham Williamson, Thomas Williamson, Thomas Taylor, Mrs. Thomas Taylor.

For Thomas Taylor (child), Anna Taylor (child), Ada Taylor (child), Amy Taylor (infant). From Ontario—George Edgemoor, William Fennell. From Toronto—A. Bethune.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

In the case of the steerage passengers the addresses of those booked on this side do not appear upon the list, but the points to which they are entered. The full list is as follows: For Liverpool—Benjamin Wedlake, Edward Beniston, F. Watson, L. Churchman, Robert Stewart, Ellen Stewart, Robert Stewart, William Stewart, Ellen Stewart (child), Edward Stewart (child), John Stewart (child), Jonah Hale, Mrs. Jonah Hale.

For Glasgow—William Gibeck, James Patience, Martin Jones, John Hutchinson, Fanny McAlpin, Mrs. A. Dick, William Diet (child), Hugh Morgan, Alice Bowie, Mrs. James Scott, Mary Burns, Miss Lizzie Leonard, Susan McDermott, James Grant, John Moore, Mary Shannon, Martha Shannon (child), Elizabeth Tumilty, Kate Tumilty (child), Francis Caning. For Belfast—Hugh Donnelly, Jonathan Beniston, Joseph Foreman, Edmund O'Donnell. For Larne—Eliu Rogers.

For London—Wm. D. Brown, Mr. D. Brown and infant. For Christina—Oleg G. Ankre, Peter Bousing, Martin Peterson, Bernard Hendrickson. For Malmo—E. J. Seglen. For Malmoe—J. Johnson, Charles Peterson. For Londonderry—Samuel Lavery. For Queenstown—John Hughes.

THE FREIGHT. The freight consisted mainly of flour, corn, wheat, sugar, timothy seed, butter, pork and general stores. The grain amounted to 50,000 bushels, and the other stores to about 15,000 bushels.

No thought of disaster occurred to the officers of the line or to the passengers until May 3, when the steamer Devon, from New York to Bristol, reached the latter city, and reported that she had picked up on April 27, just fifteen days after the missing steamer left New York, two life-boats of the State of Florida without occupants or gear.

There was no life in the vicinity. The boats showed no evidence of having been captured or otherwise badly knocked about; on the contrary, their condition would lead to a surmise that they had been deliberately abandoned. The City of Rome about the same time reported that on the 23d, four days before the boats were picked up, she had sighted a sailing vessel on the 42d parallel, longitude 42°, which had given signals. The first of which read, "Ship wrecked crew," the second read, "State," and the third, owing to a thick fog that was falling, was unintelligible. It was supposed to be "Florida" because of the discovery of the lifeboats. The City of Rome was so bent on making good time that it did not check up long enough to obtain any further information about the sailing vessel, although well satisfied that the latter could give an account of a terrible tragedy. Nothing further was learned until this morning, and in the interval all sorts of theories were indulged in. The condition of the lifeboats negated the idea of a conflagration, and when somebody advanced the theory that the ship had been wrecked by the explosion of dynamite hidden in the freight to be used by the Fenians, there were millions to take it up and give it credence. The freight list was examined with a view to determining whether there were any suspicious packages in the list, but as the shippers were all well known, the company's officers very soon declared the theory absurd, in which declaration they have been confirmed by the terrible news of this morning.

ANOTHER COLLISION. ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 7.—Captain Bremner of the steamer Nevada, of the Gulf Line, gives the following additional particulars of the collision with the Romano, Monday, the 4th, at noon, in latitude 42° 20', longitude 47° 20': "While on the way from New York to Liverpool, four days out, we collided with the Romano of Hull, belonging to the Wilson Line. We struck the ship port side about midnight, running into the engine room. The Romano sank in less than an hour. Her passengers and crew came on board in their own boats. It was calm at the time of our collision. Our compartments were full of water; our bows were beaten in from the forefoot to the deck. When the cargo was shifted and temporary repairs effected, we were up for St. John's, Sunday last, in with the Saint Laurent, transhipped the passengers of the Romano, two in number, her crew and our own passengers to that ship.

THE NEWS IN ST. LOUIS. The first authentic information received in St. Louis as to the fate of the missing steamer State of Florida was the following telegram received by Mr. E. M. Bain, the St. Louis agent of the State Line, from the New York agents, Austin, Baldwin & Co.:

R. E. M. Bain, 221 Pine Street, St. Louis: The Donaldson steamship Titania inward bound has twenty-four of the crew of the steamer State of Florida aboard. The latter vessel collided with a bark in mid-ocean and went right down. Out of one hundred and sixty-seven souls only forty-four were saved. The bark also went down with twelve souls. The survivors will be landed at Quebec to-night. We will give particulars and names later. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.

MURDERED ON ELECTION DAY.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch. HAZLEHURST, MISS., May 7.—The trial of E. B. Wheeler for the murder of Print Matthews in Copiah county at the November election of last year began here this forenoon. The prisoner has been in jail since the 2d inst., on which day he was indicted by the Grand Jury and was denied bail by the court. Wheeler is represented by Hon. Charles E. Hooker, an ex-member of Congress, and Hon. S. S. Calhoun, late Judge of this judicial district. Both are lawyers of great ability. The State is represented by District Attorney Robert N. Miller and A. G. McLarrain. The latter is the late law partner of Gov. Lowry, and one of the first lawyers in the State. The prisoner was brought into court at 10 o'clock, and pleaded not guilty. At this hour an effort is being made to obtain a jury for the special venire of fifty. It is thought the whole day will be consumed in completing the panel. The court room is crowded with spectators, and great interest is manifested in the trial.

TERRIBLE WIND STORM. By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch. SHELLEVILLE, ILL., May 7.—A terrific wind, rain and hail storm swept over this place to-day, injuring fruit, damaging fences and deluging the country for miles around. Rivers and creeks are badly swollen, and farmers are seriously delayed in their work.

MADE AN ASSIGNMENT. KEADING, PA., May 7.—Daniel B. Fisher of Keosaupee has made an assignment. Lankford, J. Fisher is reported to have been in financial straits for some time. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.

Big Gun for the Government. BOSTON, May 7.—A gun thirty feet long, weighing 215,000 pounds, costing \$25,000, was cast by the Boston Iron Works for the Government yesterday.

HOW TO GET RICH.

Chauncey L. Filley Has Found the Road to Fortune.

The Money to be Made in Buying Tax-Titles to Real Estate—An Industry About Which Little is Known—Some People Who Follow It.

One of the questions which has worried the people of St. Louis about as much as any other vital problem which has come before them, is the matter of Mr. Chauncey L. Filley's finances. His bank account has been, to many, a mystery, and to put it in the Police Court phrase, his "visible means of support" have been looked for anxiously by many of his friends.

In the course of searching through the records to prepare an article on tax-titles and tax-title buyers, a Post-Dispatch reporter was struck, among other things, by the name of J. G. Travis, Mr. Filley's brother-in-law, one of the employees in the Collector's office. He noted the fact to a friend, who was much surprised at the reporter's surprise. "Why," said this well-informed party, "I thought everybody knew about that. Since the old man has been out of office he takes a keen interest in the tax-title sales. Whenever a sale is announced you may be sure to see Mr. Filley or his brother-in-law, Mr. Travis, on hand. They are in partnership in this business."

I understand, and, although the sales are always made to Mr. Travis' name, I am told that Mr. Filley is a regular partner of the profits. He furnishes the money, you know. Does he make anything? Why certainly; everybody makes money who buys these tax liens. Since the law of 1877 there is no better investment. Why, I'm told that on some of those Travis transactions the return has been three and four hundred per cent on the outlay. You see Mr. Travis, being in the Collector's office, has the inside track on whatever bargains are coming on, and is able to watch things much more closely than an outsider could possibly do, and as a result every purchase he makes tells largely.

He has all the necessary information about the land to be sold, the title and everything necessary to know. With his advantages he would not have to be as shrewd a fellow as he is to make lots of money."

Sundry attempts to see Mr. Filley were made, to get him the details of his business, but they were unavailing. The reporter was obliged to let the matter rest as it stands above. There can be no doubt about Mr. Filley's interest in the sales. Some time ago another article of the Collector's office was an occasional purchaser of tax titles, Mr. Fred Gerber, but he has gone out of the business altogether of late.

THE LAW OF 1877.

Which was passed after the failure of many previous expedients to make people pay their taxes, vests the property in land absolutely in the purchaser of the tax lien, if all the defendants in the action which must take place before the sale is ordered have been properly summoned to appear in court. It is upon that one technicality alone, the failure to name all the owners of the property, that lawyers have succeeded in setting aside the sales. The sale ordered by the court is advertised by the Sheriff, and usually occurs at the east front door of the Court House. Here a little knot of men gather about venerable Jimmy Owens, who acts as auctioneer, and in a few minutes, and for an absurdly few dollars, the titles to great and valuable tracts of land are passed irrevocably to new owners. The Sheriff, who has been unable to find the old owner, but the new purchaser, whose agent is always keener, very soon finds him and notifies him with a writ of ejectment that something has occurred. Instances of this are common. Mr. Mary Jackson, a widow living on Arsenal street, near the river, was returned "not found" a couple of years since. Her place was advertised and sold for \$1675, and the first thing she knew of the transaction was the notice of ejectment proceedings. She lost the property utterly, and the purchaser sold it shortly after for \$2,800.

Instances of this sort might be piled up column after column. The tax sale is a species of map judgment, which is usually only successful with absentees or ignorant people. The severity of the law makes the knowing ones come to time at once, while only those who know very little about the legal processes get left.

That there is great profit in the business can be readily seen. For instance, the old resident of the city member Mr. De France, the portrait painter. After his death his widow became insane and Mr. Joseph Vastine was appointed her guardian. The other heir to the property was one Jodo De France, a resident of the Empire of Brazil. The real estate, consisting of two lots fronting forty-three feet and nine inches on Pine street, in city block 182, was allowed to get in default of taxes, and on the 26th of February, 1880, was sold by the sheriff and bought in by an attorney named Post, acting for Azel R. Howard, a well-known business man, for \$380. Mr. Howard was until very lately, if he is not still, the owner of the property, which is valued at more than \$12,000, a very comfortable profit on an investment of \$380. This sale is only one of many, and is selected as a typical one only because of the amount of talk it created at the time. Mrs. Dr. France is still living and is still insane.

THE PORK HOUSE. Occupied by Muldoon and Sharp on Second street, and which belonged, among others, to the heirs of Mr. Sullivan, the secretary of the Masonic Relief Board, a gentleman well known in his time in St. Louis, became delinquent, and was sold for \$2,000 to a Mr. Yarnall. Two years later Mr. Yarnall transferred the property for \$25,000 to his brother, Schlenker & Boeckeler, the lumber merchants, who suffered in a similar way. The default of one year's taxes cost them on one piece of property something over \$100 for every one defaulted. About the Court House you hear of dozens of cases where the investment of two or three hundred dollars produced the return of two or three hundred within the week.

This large and certain profit has of course attracted a number of investors who pursue the selling regularly. One among these is Mr. Manetho Hilton. He is a free and heavy buyer and pursues a system of his own, which has been found so excellent and effective that it is a wonder he has not found more imitators. Mr. Hilton trades under his own name, and also under the names of Sarah Florence and Walter Dickey, of Mary E. Tanner and of Mary Wing. As soon as any one of these has purchased a tax title the usual process is to immediately transfer it to one of the other names. Thus, if Mary Tanner buys a tax lien on the Court House for \$5, she sells the edifice at once to Florence Dickey for about the actual value, say \$100,000. Florence Dickey at once borrows about \$1,000,000 for thirty days from Mary Wing and Manetho Hilton, and gives a deed of trust on the Court House to secure the loan. When the thirty days elapse she fails to pay the million, and the Court House is again under the dead of trust, this time being

bought in by Walter Dickey, who mortgages it to his sister, Florence Dickey, and has the mortgage chagrin to see the mortgage foreclosed and the property once more go under the hammer, to pass backward and forward, and through, in and around this maze of Dickey's, Tanners and Wings, to finally come into the ownership of Anna M. Hilton, where it will find rest from its wanderings. The result of this legal tangle is evident. If the Court House were an incandescent bulb which had gone buzzing into a cob-web it could not be more thoroughly tied up and secured. Mr. Hilton has the reputation of being one of the shrewdest operators in the business. He is a well-known gentleman and at one time came very near securing the nomination for Congress in the Eighth District, when it was the old Third, on the Republican side.

Next to Mr. Manetho Hilton, came Mr. N. D. Allen, who, for many years was a most successful dealer in this class of securities.

LIKE MANY OTHER SHREWD MEN, however, he went outside of his own business to make money, and joined Mr. W. D. Griswood in a quarry speculation which resulted disastrously. Mr. Allen, to make good his share of the losses, was obliged to turn over his stock in trade of tax titles, and Mr. Huntington Smith and Mr. Griswood are now realizing on the merchandise. Mr. Smith, however, cannot be considered as in the business, as he is simply making the best of what he regards as a bad job, although the selling is perfectly legitimate. He does not like it, and will be out of it as soon as he can get out. In her hands, however, the next biggest block of tax liens to Mr. Hilton's, are now to be found. Mr. Julius Grefelt comes next in importance, the theory of the business is slightly different from all others. As he says, he buys only the cloud on the title and does not seek to make the cloud itself a title, and thus while his profits may not be as large as others, he has the approval of his own conscience to place out his income with.

Looking over the records one finds the following names, more or less intimately associated with the purchase of tax liens: John A. Harrison, N. D. Allen, C. W. Cairns, who by the way secured two lots, 61 feet front, on South Seventh street, by 150 feet deep, in city block 384, last January, for \$675, a shade over ten cents a foot. Charles E. Bradley, Anna Hartman, John L. Shumate, John W. Collins, J. G. Travis, John N. Denny, Emil G. Meyer, Chas. H. Chapin, Anna M. Hilton, David W. Sadler, H. D. Evans, H. G. Sandford, M. C. Brown, Michael Hammel.

THE POPE CONTRADICTION.

A Mason's Opinion of the Effect of Leo's Encyclical Letter.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The encyclical letter of the Pope against our brotherhood will have an effect of which little dreams," said the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, Edward L. M. Ehlers, to a reporter yesterday.

"The Catholic clergy cannot be more bitter against us than they have been all the time. But some of the Protestants also have been bitter and have used their great influence against us, and this letter of the Pope will simply unite in our favor all classes of Protestants, for it shows clearly an animus against us based upon a belief that we are inimical to civilization. I say so because we are for rational liberty. Free Masonry prescribes no articles of faith, dictates to no man's conscience, lays down no rule or discipline of conduct, but exacts from every man a belief in the one universal God. Free Masonry teaches the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God. The effect will be not only to unite all classes of Protestants, but to draw the attention of the world toward Free Masonry, to enlarge the number of our association and to create lodges where before there were none. And you, the old Pope is well known. The Grand Master of Italy is a bitter hater of ecclesiastical tyranny, and of late years lodge after lodge has multiplied in Italy and especially in Rome. Under the very shadow of the Vatican Italian lodges are held, and no doubt he feels that the influence of the order is opposed to his rule. In America the Catholics do not become Free Masons. They cannot do so and remain Catholics, for when dying the priests will not give them the rites unless they renounce their faith. We will bury them if they give up Free Masonry. Otherwise there is no reason why any one believing in God should not be a Mason. The Prince of Wales is master of England and many Episcopalian clergymen are members of lodges. Dr. Deems, the well-known pastor of the Church of the Redeemer is one of the grand chivaliers of the grand lodge, Dr. Bacon of Kingston is one, Dr. Webster of Palmyra is another. Oh, the churches are well represented in Free Masonry."

THE TRUSTEE'S TREASURER.

Eugene G. Woodward a Defaulter—His Whereabouts Unknown.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 7.—Eugene G. Woodward, treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and treasurer of the Church Board of Education, is a defaulter in the amount of \$10,000. He has fled from the city and his whereabouts is unknown. Woodward's family are distressed with grief, and are altogether unable to account for his desertion of them, for his domestic relations were particularly happy, and it was not known that he was in any financial difficulty. The most charitable interpretation for his action, and which he cannot do so and remain Catholics, for when dying the priests will not give them the rites unless they renounce their faith. We will bury them if they give up Free Masonry. Otherwise there is no reason why any one believing in God should not be a Mason. The Prince of Wales is master of England and many Episcopalian clergymen are members of lodges. Dr. Deems, the well-known pastor of the Church of the Redeemer is one of the grand chivaliers of the grand lodge, Dr. Bacon of Kingston is one, Dr. Webster of Palmyra is another. Oh, the churches are well represented in Free Masonry."

THE LAKE SHORE'S EARNINGS. CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 7.—The annual meeting of the Lake Shore stockholders will be held to-day. The directors' annual report shows the gross earnings at \$18,500,000, an increase of \$250,000; net earnings \$1,000,000, an increase of \$250,000. The operating expenses were \$17,500,000, a surplus for the year \$1,000,000. During the last fourteen years the road has earned 95 per cent on the capital stock, of which 51 per cent has been paid the stockholders. The total funded debt December 31, 1883, was \$4,000,000.

Fire at Wetmore's, Ind. MONTICELLO, IND., May 7.—The Dryden & Wetmore farm and several houses adjoining burned to-day. Loss, \$14,000; insurance, \$7,000.

Death of a Philanthropist. NEWBURY, CONN., May 7.—John E. Slater, who gave a million dollars for educational purposes in the South, died this morning.

Chas. O'Connor's Obit. HARTFORD, May 7.—Charles O'Connor is improving.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

PUBLISHED BY
THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.
JOSEPH FULTON, President.

(Entered as second-class mail matter, May 1, 1879, at St. Louis, Mo., under post office No. 100.)

TERMS OF THE DAILY.
One year, postage paid, \$10.00
Six months, postage paid, \$6.00
Three months, postage paid, \$3.50
One month, postage paid, \$1.00
By the week delivered by carrier, 25 cents
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Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor on us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

THE WEEKLY.
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WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1884.

OUR CIRCULATION.

Every advertisement published in the Post-Dispatch is accepted with a guarantee that the average daily circulation of the Post-Dispatch on each day of publication exceeds that of any other newspaper published in St. Louis.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIA—"Between Two Fires."
GRAND—"A Mountain King."
PROFESSOR—"Nip and Tuck."
STANDARD—"A Terrible Tale."
FIFTH ST. DRIVE THEATRE—"The Wild West."
REYNOLDS—"The Wild West."
MATINEES TO-MORROW.
JOHN CLARK TRUCK—"The Wild West."
FAIR GROUNDS—"The Wild West."
SPORTSMAN'S PARK—"The Wild West."
UNION GROUNDS—"The Wild West."

The Republican has started out to brain Gov. CRITTENDEN with a feather.

The complaint of the second-hand dealers against the excessive license is just.

EMORY STORRS speaks well of LINCOLN. But LINCOLN will be nominated in spite of that.

It is not often that a Democratic victory in Congress is greeted with Republican cheers.

What is to become of our dividends if the people of St. Louis are to get better street railroad accommodations?

LINCOLN will go into the convention without a single vote; he will have a sort of a HAYES or GARFIELD chance.

MR. WALSH has got the street car idea down fine. His idea is that men who propose to give rapid transit and a seat for every fare should be crowded out of the city.

THAT was a tremendous victory yesterday. If we could find out whether it was a Republican victory or a Democratic victory we could tell more accurately how tremendous it was.

MR. RANDALL yesterday disposed of the question of tariff reform for this session, but we hope that Mr. RANDALL does not ask us to believe that he considers the question disposed of finally.

The rapid transit question is now before the people of St. Louis. The street railroad managers take the ground that in any conflict of interests between the public and the corporations, the interests of the corporations must prevail.

The first authentic news of the disaster to the State of Florida is told in our telegraphic columns. The steamer collided with a bark, the collision involving a loss of 135 lives. This is the news which the City of Rome refused to slacken her speed to hear.

The failure of the Marine Bank seems to have been caused by the failure of GRANT, WARD & Co., and, singularly enough, the failure of GRANT, WARD & Co. is said to have been caused by the failure of the Marine Bank. They must have "moved in a vicious circle."

MR. FRALEY asks us to do him the justice of saying that he has told the simple truth in everything that he has said about the amount of his losses, and particularly about his settlement. Yesterday he mailed to the last of his creditors the full amount of his claim, one hundred cents on the dollar. MR. FRALEY undoubtedly could have compromised his debts if he had chosen to do so; in that burly-burly of speculation in which he has been the leading St. Louis figure, men are knocked down and dragged out without much ceremony, and creditors are always willing to compromise, not knowing when their turn will come to ask favor. By way of a change MR. FRALEY paid up in full, and he certainly is entitled to proper credit for his course.

The House of Commons has again passed the "Deceased Wife's Sister Bill" by a majority of nearly two to one. The royal family is red hot for it, in order that the Princess BRITANNIC may be legally married to her brother-in-law, the Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, who is weary of waiting and threatens to promote one of his mistresses to the rank ofmorganatic wife. It is "a ground hog case" for the royal family, and BRITANNIC will have to follow the example of LOUISE and take a British nobleman if the House of Peers defeats this bill again. The Lords Temporal show signs of wavering, but the Lords Spiritual are unanimous against it, because the pie is of fruit forbidden to them.

It did not need the evidence of a London, missionary meeting standing up and cheering at the mention of GORDON's name to prove how popular the hero of the Sudan is with the British people. It is doubtful whether there is another Englishman whose welfare so deeply enlisted the sympathies of all England. Generous women have offered to contribute fortunes to secure his rescue

and if some one standing in the position of STANLEY or of LORD MARCUS BERESFORD should publicly offer to start to the rescue a filibustering expedition could be gotten up within a mile of the Bank in twenty-four hours. In fact all England is a little hot under the collar at the danger in which GORDON has been placed, and if he is hurt it will hurt the Government which has mismanaged his mission.

THE MORRISON BILL DEFEATED.

The enacting clause was stricken out and the Morrison bill killed yesterday in the House by a vote of 159 to 155. Of the latter all were Democrats except three—NELSON, STRAIT and WAKEFIELD, Republicans of Minnesota. Of the 159 votes, forty-one were elected as Democrats, all but six of whom hail from the five States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, New Jersey and California. Four Democrats were paired in favor of the bill, and two—BARR of Pennsylvania and ROBINSON of New York—did not vote, and were not paired. So 78 per cent, or nearly four-fifths of the Democrats of the House, voted for the bill or were paired in favor of it. This is the result of the effort to place the two parties on record with reference to tariff revision for the Presidential campaign, an effort which the Post-Dispatch has deprecated as promising no practical tariff reform at this session, and as tending only to solidify the Republicans and to create fruitless dissensions, misunderstandings and contentions among Democrats, at a time when the only prospect for real tariff reform and administrative reform depends on Democratic harmony and Democratic success at the polls.

As to the political consequences the Republicans may soon find that their cheering over what they assumed to be a party victory over the Ways and Means Committee in a Democratic House, is a trifle premature. Doubtless it puts an end to all tariff legislation at this session, though there is some talk of further record-making and "hedging" by the introduction of various tariff amendment propositions. But the real business of the session will now take precedence of all that kind of thing, and the Republicans will find that their so-called triumph has disgusted a large element of their own party as well as that great independent vote which is acquiring increased importance every day. For it is only on the Republican side, and by the dominant element of that party, that the result is proclaimed a victory for the policy of amputating war taxes and raising a huge surplus thereby for protection's sake, while every Democrat who voted against the Morrison bill claims to be for tariff reform, and a tariff limited to revenue necessities.

On the Democratic side there is no such difference of opinion as should lead to mortal feuds. The Morrison bill was not a conclusive test of tariff reform sentiment, because its author and all of its supporters declared it unsatisfactory to them and declined to make it a party measure in caucus. We anticipate no more serious struggle over the tariff question in the Democratic Convention than there was in the Congressional caucus or than has been settled without trouble in preceding Democratic Conventions.

THE EVENING PAPER.

Yesterday was a pretty good day for news. The suicide of CHARLES FORD was an interesting item; so was the closing of the Marine Bank and the failure of young ULYSSES GRANT; it was also interesting to follow the debate on the Morrison bill and to watch its failure. These were all important events and they were all in the Post-Dispatch. To-day we publish the first authentic news of the disaster and loss of life on the State of Florida.

The readers of the Post-Dispatch have all this news from fourteen to eighteen hours sooner than they could get it by the morning papers.

It is safe to say that two out of three of the leading events happen in time for the evening papers. We reported yesterday's failures in advance of the morning papers, as we reported the failures of JIM KEENE and of others. The Supreme Court decision in the Missouri Pacific case was an evening paper item, as are nearly all important court decisions; marriages and deaths, transfers of property, grand jury charges, filing of suits, distinguished arrivals, and hundreds of other items are habitually evening paper items.

The Post-Dispatch gives all the news in advance of the morning papers and in better shape: it is more terse, more condensed, more readable, more acceptable. It is small wonder if the evening paper finds more readers—as it does.

JUSTICE TO ENGLAND.

In his plausible and even able speech yesterday MR. RANDALL permitted himself to refer to England as still regretting her lost colonies. He even went so far as to say that during our late civil war England had "done her best to smother the two sections" of this country.

Why is it that while all the nations of the world wish to live in peace with each other, and to promote the welfare of the peoples by intercourse with each other—why is it that the protectionists alone feel called on to feed fat the ancient grudge and to revive jealousies as silly as they are unworthy?

This country is too great and too honest to wish to do injustice to any other country, and it cannot indorse the false and malicious charges of MR. RANDALL against England.

If there was one thing that England did not do it was to make a base use of our civil war to rend us asunder.

There were Englishmen who honestly sided with the Confederacy, and there were Englishmen who had some of MR. RANDALL's spirit of national jealousy and hatred in them and who worked to secure the destruction of the great Republic. There were such men in England just as there were

perheads and knights of the Golden Circle within the Union lines. But the ship-builders, blockade runners, cotton speculators and confederate bondholders of England were mere individuals. The English people and the English Government showed a forbearance which MR. RANDALL does not imitate.

If England had consented to accord belligerent rights to the Confederacy, would MR. RANDALL to-day be a member of the Congress of the whole Union? What reason was there why England should not have done so? There was nothing to fear from us; how could we have hurt her? There was much to gain, according to the Randall view, if England had ruined us. France actually tempted and importuned England to lend her aid to the base treachery of interference, but England refused, and Americans ought never to forget it. Let us cut ourselves off if we will from the advantages of trade with England, let us give her all the odds in the competition for the world's commerce by making our share in it artificially dear, but when we wish to review the history of the time when we lay helpless before the world, dreading the enemy at the gates of Washington, struggling with a ruined currency and credit, with disaffection and despair at home and dread of foreign plots abroad, let us not stultify ourselves by defying the truth of history and accusing England of having tried to smother the two sections.

THE STREET RAILROAD IDEA.

The growing popularity of the cable scheme has finally compelled the street railroad managers to change their secret opposition to an open one, and yesterday MR. JULIUS WALSH, the president of a large number of street railways, appeared before the House committee and gave what he supposed were the arguments on his side.

His arguments amount to saying that, whenever any improvement in the means of travel diminishes the receipts of the old-fashioned methods, it is the duty of the city government to prevent the citizens from obtaining the benefits of the improvement, and the city is obliged to do this in order to maintain dividends on the obsolete and antiquated institutions.

This is the first time that any one has ever seriously advanced the idea that the growth and progress of this great city should be obstructed in order that the obstructionists should be rewarded with dividends.

A Legacy Tax.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The committee of the Legislature on taxation have agreed, with only one dissenting member, to report a bill for a legacy tax of 2 per cent on all property, real and personal, descending, either by will or without, the estate being paid by the administrator of the estate before he pays over its proceeds to the heirs, exempting a fixed amount of \$5,000. This is an excellent measure and we trust it will be favorably regarded by the Legislature.

The arguments for the propriety and justice of a legacy tax are mostly obvious and can be appreciated by every one. In the first place, the property and balances the books, so to speak, at the end of a life and perhaps for the first time in it. In large estates more or less will be found which has escaped taxation. The period of administration is in other words a time of inventory and of actual realization and the State should take the advantage of that fact. In the second place, legacies are the surplus of unconsumed gains of one generation passing to another, and taxation should be borne by surplus as far as possible. Of course the subdivision of estates most frequently accrues, not to people of wealth, but to people of moderate or even of straitened means, and it may often seem a hardship that those who share the surplus should be obliged to submit to a matter of 2 per cent. The exemption of estates to the amount of \$5,000 relieves the poorest class of the tax.

A Picturesque Paris Fashion.

From the London Times.

What do you think of the latest fashion? Perhaps you may not yet have been told about it. Beauties who have perfect necks and busts will hasten to adopt this mode. Why? Because it enables them to display charms which are usually hidden in the broad daylight. If the skin is white and healthy "twelve" will be not in its fashion. What do you think of a short skirt, a corsage made of the same stuff and just like a corset, with a nether garment in some sort of a colored foulard, made like a chemise, but handsomely bordered above the running strings, which, of course, should be drawn somewhat and tied? On this trimming small diamond ornaments, such as ties and daisy longies may be dotted. The sleeves of the underdress should extend almost to the elbow. From this you are not to infer that the rest of the arm should be bare. It should be well covered with a Swedish glove. A small seashell or fur-trimmed mantle and a bonnet to match should complete the toilet. If the bonnet is large it will spoil everything. Nor should it omit to state that the latest fashion is not ostensibly very warm, there will not be a very good excuse for the wearer to throw it off when she is paying a visit.

M. Savary's Doings.

Paris Dispatch to the London Standard.

The papers to-day are full of the details of a disgraceful scandal, of which M. Savary, formerly a Government official and a Deputy of the Chamber, is the hero. It seems that while M. Savary was the director of the Banque de Lyon et de la Loire, which stopped payment under his management, he had under him a certain named Lamy, whose wife subsequently left her home with a large sum of money and lived under Savary's protection. Last night the outraged husband entered a brasserie, in the Rue des Martyrs, where M. Savary and Mme. Lamy were playing at cards. M. Lamy having struck M. Savary, the latter ordered his own and Mme. Lamy's retreat by presenting a pistol to the latter's head. The latter, also armed with a revolver, followed them into the street and fired, but without effect. The upshot was that the three were taken to the station by a policeman, and Lamy was detained in custody. M. Savary and Mme. Lamy being allowed to leave.

Popularization of Poisons.

From the New York World.

The discovery of a factory in Brooklyn where coffee is prepared for the popular palate by mixing it with chromate of lead, cyanide of potassium and Prussian blue, opens up quite a new vista of poisoning possibilities. We have for a long time suspected copraas to be in our tea and glucose in our sugar and oxide of lead in our drinking water. We have even adjusted ourselves to strichnine in our beer and cocculus in our ale and alum in our French rolls, but coffee in the bean we had fondly hoped had been left in its virgin purity. This last hope is gone. The dispiriting housekeeper who now sits down to his frugal meal of bob veal, with adulterated

bread and intestinal fat for butter, may console himself on the consciousness that his coffee is not an inharmonious factor in this repast, but is quite as bad as the rest of it.

A Bad Statute.

From the New York Herald.

Section 1044 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, declares that "no person shall be prosecuted, tried or punished for any offense committed, except as provided in section 1046, unless the indictment is found or the information is instituted within three years next after such offense shall have been committed." The exception referred to is crimes arising under the revenue laws, and in section 1046, in which, in case the period of limitation is five years. So far as it applies to offenses committed by public officers against the Government this statute should be changed. As the law stands a public man guilty of the most flagrant corruption or malfeasance in office is not tried or punished until some time is discovered and an indictment found within three years. It was true he had committed a crime, but he was not tried until he had succeeded in hiding his criminal transactions for at least several years after their commission, and when they are sooner discovered they often contrive to stave off an indictment by the grand jury until prosecution is barred by the statute of limitations. The Star Route business affords a forcible illustration of this evil.

Moral Mr. Blaine.

From a letter to Cincinnati Enquirer.

Some time ago a friend of Mr. Blaine asked him why he had removed from his large new house to a small house, and whether it was true he had lost considerable money. Mr. Blaine said: "No, I have not lost any money. I am better off than I ever was. I removed to this house because I was no longer in public life, and I wanted to live in a way corresponding to my change in station; not to appear to be setting myself up in a great mansion as a public man when I was not in public employment." I have always observed about Blaine that he was thrifty, prudent and rational in the duties of life. He has excesses in nothing. He likes to go to church on Sunday morning and hear the sermon. In all his views he is orthodox. He has never been a man for hotel life, and if he should ever walk into a bar-room in Washington it would create much astonishment as if some fashionable woman should do the same thing and take a drink there.

Orphic Utterances.

From the Morning's Republican.

Will it do to hold the State Democratic Convention at the Standard (St.) Theater? They say that is the programme.

Everybody knows the Missouri Democracy are for Tilden. Don't let us have a Tilden State Convention run by anti-Tilden men!

The gossips are poking fun at Col. O'Day of the San Francisco Railroad and the People's Central Committee. They call him Bo-Peep O'Day.

For goodness' sake, are we to have the whole coal-oil-pipe-middle business over again in St. Louis in selecting delegates to the two State Democratic Conventions?

It is about time the Tilden men of Missouri were picking out suitable persons friendly to Tilden to lead in the campaign, and the Tilden men to persons who don't care whether Tilden is nominated or not.

Not Brewster, but Arthur.

From the New York Graphic.

It is said that Brewster is roundly condemned for the escape of Kellogg, and that the case by which the hundreds of suspicious things which resulted in the escape of the robbers previously tried.

It will not do to stop at Brewster, or yet at Ker, or at the other Philadelphia lawyer employed, doubtless at high price, in the Kellogg case, or yet at Bliss, through whose official finger the Kellogg case passed. The responsibility goes higher than that. The personal relations of the President with several of the accused parties is a suspicious circumstance. It is reasonable to believe that if he had desired the conviction of the accused men—the men who were known to be guilty—they would have been convicted and punished.

No. Mr. Brewster is guilty enough, but Mr. Arthur is more guilty still.

No Need of Haste.

From the New York World.

The country is always in immediate danger, and there is great need of prompt action when a big job has to be accomplished.

At Washington the Chandler-Roach lobby tell us that the safety of the nation depends on the immediate construction of new vessels and the purchase of armaments.

"They want their 'steel' cruisers and their big guns on the eve of the Presidential election, and they want the money to buy them."

Something That Paul Forget to Take.

From the San Francisco Post.

The other morning a San Francisco citizen walked into the office of Wells & Fargo's Express and began solemnly doing up in a package a battered looking silver dollar. Having accomplished this he passed the enclosure over to the clerk and asked him to send it to New York. The clerk said, "I wish you'd address it to Adams, New York, New York." "Think she lost it, eh?" "Think" and the man, in a surprised voice; "why, of course. So far as I can learn it's the only dollar left in San Francisco, and of course it must have been dropped by her. Send it along, please, and you'll have to collect the charges at the other end. I haven't got a cent."

Novelists in Gains.

From the New York Mail and Express.

"In gentlemen's rings, what is the proper thing?"

"Gentlemen wear diamonds set among rubies, garnets and emeralds. The latest is the double ring. It is really but one, though made to look like two. Each of the rings has a different setting. Here is one of platina and gold. The more odd the stones the better. These rings sell from \$25 upwards."

"Speaking of odd-looking stones, what is there particularly novel?"

"Black pearls, from the Caribbean fisheries. They are rich and exceedingly novel."

A Monastic Dole.

From the London Times.

Lovers of the day when monasticism reigned supreme, the eighteenth century, may be delighted to hear that there is a great deal to be seen at Kensington a scene which carries the mind back to the times they affect to adore. Fortunately at 12 o'clock a long line of women present themselves with abject men at the buttery door of the Carmelite monastery in Church street, where the lay brother in attendance doles out beer, and a cup of water. A half quart's lead does duty for four, and after half an hour's interval, a line of the sterner sex is assembled in similar fashion.

Monopoly Delights.

From the Chicago Herald.

Monopoly interests will be pretty faithfully guarded in the Republican National Convention from one State at least. Among the delegates from California are Thomas H. Bard, the man who looks after certain investments made by the Pennsylvania Railway Company in that State a dozen years ago; David McKim, a corporation politician lawyer; Charles F. Crocker, son of the Central Pacific Railway King, and John D.

Speckles, son of the Hawaiian sugar King. The last two are youngsters—corporation kids, so to speak.

Davis's Plantation.

Washington Letter to the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

A negro lecturer, the other night reviewing the progress of his people from colonial bondage to these days of freedom, said that one of the former slaves of Jefferson Davis had bought the plantation of his old master for \$200,000, and now lives upon it. A near relative of the ex-President of the Confederate States assures me that this is not true. The negro in question is a most worthy and comparatively prosperous person, but the popular report of his owning Mr. Davis's plantation has no foundation in fact.

Brewster's Boom.

From the New York Graphic.

So Kellogg was saved by the statute of limitation, too. How admirably the Department of Justice has labored for his acquittal! Of course it did not know that he might outlive the penalty of his crime, or that he would have prosecuted him long since. It doesn't appear to know anything of matters of which it is paid to know—it is not its business to be useful, but ornamental—and perhaps there is nothing so sweet and pretty outside of the White House as its very self.

MEN OF MARK.

From the New York Graphic.

CAKE SCHURZ and his daughters sailed by the Rhine for Germany, Saturday.

GEN. GRANT has sent \$500 to the fund for the proposed Confederate Home.

REMARKS goes to the Reichstag under guard. He states there under the persuasions of a large class of Moslems.

MR. JOSEPH ADDISON PORTER, in the New England, attempts an exposition of the secret society system of Yale College.

DR. HANDMITH of London, has discovered a process by which color on marble may be rendered imperishable.

MR. HAYES, the occupant of the White House just before the inauguration of Mr. Garfield, was the guest of the Royal Legion at Toledo a few days ago. No one suspects a boom, however.

CYRUS P. HUNTINGTON has been trying to buy the Lexington Railroad with the idea of building a short connecting link and thus secure a through line from Newport News, Va., to New Orleans, by way of Louisville and Memphis.

MR. DECKERS says that if all the chestnuts he stole while a boy of 13 or 14 in Boston were to rise up before him on judgment day there would be a pretty worny time.

PRESIDENT PORTER of Yale College receives for his services about \$4,000 a year. The professors receive about \$5,000 and the tutors from \$1,500 to \$2,500. Harvard tutors are paid \$1,000, while most of the professors get \$4,000 and some \$5,000.

COL. INGERSOLL announces with great satisfaction that his lecture on the Dorsey ranch in New Mexico is nearly finished; that it cost him \$5,000—the profit of a week's lecturing amounting anywhere—and that he and his family mean to move into the house by July 1.

JOHN RUSKIN declares that Prof. Tyndall's overbearing vanity makes him a sinner against science, and then to demonstrate that he himself is totally devoid of vanity he announces that he intends to start a School of Arts which will render the Royal Academy useless.

MR. KERRY can comfort and console himself with the thought that Jay Cooke, who went under water in 1873, considerably deeper than he did, has got his head once more above the surface and is richer than ever. In addition to his millions Jay Cooke enjoys a widespread Sunday-school reputation of being immensely moral.

PROF. CHARLES F. RITCHEL of Bridgeport, Conn., as one of the executors of a bequest of \$500,000 by the millionaire brewer Maxwell of Milwaukee, to be used in the erection of a new building for the University of Wisconsin, will have the happiness of applying \$100,000 of the sum to developing the powers and possibilities of a flying machine of his own.

J. SANFORD SALFORD of Fairfield, Conn., has in his possession an ivory image of an elephant. The image is about six inches in height, is cut from a solid piece of ivory and is inlaid with diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds and other precious stones. The eyes are two unusually handsome diamonds, while at the center of the forehead is a top of the head is a sapphire of great brilliancy. The image is the badge of office of the standard-bearer of the King of Siam.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ENQUIRE—J. K. Emmet did not play outside of the United States during the season of 1883-4.

READER—An attorney appointed by the court to defend a prisoner who has no lawyer receives no compensation from the State.

THE METROPOLITAN PRESS.

What the Editors of the New York Journals Are Saying To-Day.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, May 7.—"The World" says: "The defeat of the Morrison bill in the House ought not to cause any bitter feeling on the part of Mr. Morrison and his friends. The motion to strike out the enacting clause was adopted by a small majority and a large Democratic vote was cast against it. The result is no evidence that the Democratic party is in accord in its desire for radical reform and tax reduction. The difference in the party has been due to a diversity of views as to the proper time when the reform and reduction should be carried into practical effect. Revenue reform and honest taxation are sound Democratic principles. It is administrative reform and honest elections. When the latter have been secured by giving the Republican party from power, the reform and reduction will be carried out. The Senate and the President stand in the way of the Morrison bill as only a demonstration, not legislation."

THE SUN.

The Sun says: "The majority of the voters of the United States believe that the Republican party ought to be turned out of power. The important question is whether this majority can be brought this year to act together for this purpose on one platform and under one presidential candidate. The candidate is the indispensable factor in the problem. He must be adapted to the peculiar circumstances of the case. He must fill the bill. On the other hand, a bad platform will be a hindrance to success. It is better for a party to have none than to go into a contest with one that will engender discord and lead to defeat. On the two sections with the old Whig party came the presidential election, their National Convention adopted no platform at all."

THE TIMES.

The Times says: "The only important business" on which the Democrats in the House of Representatives have been engaged for the past five months, came to naught yesterday through the defection of forty-one men of their own party. Whatever else it may show, the killing of the Morrison bill has proved the weakness of the Democratic party for the serious work of legislation."

THE TRIBUNE.

The Tribune says: "It is too soon yet to say whether yesterday's failures are the end of the present trouble in the street. The miracle of the long decline which has been in progress with more or less rapidity for over two years is that it has thus far led to so few failures. No greater evidence could be given of the substantial solidity of the country than the fact that the sympathy for ex-President Grant on account of his losses from the backing he had given his son's firm was probably quite unfamiliar to many of the details of the business, and there is reason to suppose he thought it very profitable, even at a time when it was on the verge of failure."

Wallo Testimony to a Prevailing Custom.

Calcutta Letter in Salt Lake Tribune.

On a recent occasion a man died here in the East, and especially in Calcutta, in a peculiar manner.

In the suburbs of this city there may be seen hundreds of tall, thin, slender men, and bearing the testimony of the public fondness for this delicacy.

One Phase of Poverty.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The compulsory education law is found to work great hardship in some cases. There are poor children who have to find time to be educated. They must work to subsist. The law-makers will have to patch their statutes to cover these cases.

Spring Follies.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

The season for showing off a young man's ears has arrived. The young man buys a little dollar nail and sets it on the top of his head, after having had his hair cut short. The stars stand out in bold relief.

Helpless Misery.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

"If you play on an accordion near an oyster the oyster will open its

MONEY WASH

WANTED—\$100 for five years at 5 per cent commission, on first-class city real estate. This office. W28

GENUINE diamond earrings, \$15. A Van Noy Cash office, 17 S. 10th st.

ALL AGENTS.

A THOUSAND business cards, \$1.
—HOWARD SOUTT, Printer, 519 Olive st.

ALL the newest and most artistic designs in hangings, window shades, lace curtains, pocket squares, handkerchiefs, etc. \$1. 24th st. 22

D STRAWBERRY, pattern and model-made wood and metal. 611 Morgan st., city.

BUTTER CREAMED LARD, EGGS
WM. N. FIVE NONE

GAINS IN W

WATCH THE EAGLE, Fourth and Ph
FOLDING BEDS—John W. Seagren, 901 N. 5th st.
PARROTS, singing birds, yet an
 feed, mocking bird, foot, etc. A. Bohne, 68 Olive
 W. H. A. (Box 204)
SELL your cast off clothing, carpets and feathers
BURROUGHS, 219 Franklin st. Send post
E chinery designed and made. Rear 413 Chest
CHEAP CLOTH AND WOOD—Coal to steam plate
WASHING done at 367 N. Channing av.; lace c
 tains and lace, all changes of bed clothing
 pants' washing, collars and cuffs; carriage tim
 and built to suit on terms. Artisans. Office and
CROCKERS, bed-bugs, etc. Blinn Exter
 nature will rid your premises of them. Your ge
 has it.
WASHING done at 367 N. Channing av.; lace c
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CORNS Extricated without pain 25 cent
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I'll show you your clothes hanging first-class, w
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BELCHER WATERBURY
 Most wonderful healing water in the world. Cures
 rheumatism, neuralgia, syphilis, paralysis, gon
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 eruptions and all diseases of the skin in their man
 favorable form, old sores and ulcers, pimples on the
 face, eruptions of the body, catarrh, nervousness
 loss of vitality, impotence, sterility, weakness, in
 ness of the back and bladder. This bath is a specific
 for syphilis, gonorrhea, and all venereal diseases.
 livered every morning. Drop postal. Jos. F. H
 nerlich, New York City.
VASEL & CO., 117 Franklin av. Invite the
 attention of the public to their work
 cleaned, repaired, and polished. Washers and
 also keep a full line of the finest waxes and
 liquors, at wholesale and retail; to be found
 in the city. Give them a call.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.
 Wanted.
WANTED—Responsible person wants the
 horse and carriage during the summer
 months. This is a good opportunity.
WANTED—First-class second-hand coup
 rockaway. Ad. G. 10, this office, all.
WANTED—hacks and harnesses horse
 and carriage for hire. Call on J. J. O'Connell
 die, from 260 to 312. 2641 Spring av. t11

HORSE BUYERS, READ TH
 (See page 2, second column)

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head like, dark brown

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for further advertisement.

with one. Refrainance given purchaser, if desired
Reason for selling, have no further use for these
FARMER WAGON, 1890, 12 ft. x 6 ft. x 4 ft. Farm
wagon, yard, southeast cor. 24th and Market sts. Jo
E FOR SALE—One horse and wagon, cheap,
at 181 N. Jefferson av. w12
F FOR SALE—One horse and harness, also
a park wagon with 3 seats and pole
John Neuroth & Bro., 126 Franklin av. m11
F FOR SALE—Cheap, 1 park wagon, 1 cov
er wagon, 1 horse, 1 harness, 1 spring
spring rider. 619 N. 11th st. a12
F FOR SALE—Knapen wagon, no top,
1 horse, 1 harness, 1 harness, 1 horse,
stable, 180 Olive st. w12
F FOR SALE—One horse and harness, 1
wagon, 1 horse, 1 harness, 1 horse, 1
light delivery. Call at 11 N. 10th st. w12
F FOR SALE—Office, light-rail, open and
top seats, 1 horse and harness, 1 horse,
Broadway. a12
F FOR SALE—Sorrel mare and two-seated
wagon, 1 horse, 1 harness, 1 horse, 1
stable, N. Lewis, 141 Franklin av. 112
F FOR SALE—Cheap peddler wagon only 1
12 ft. x 6 ft. x 4 ft. 1 horse, 1 harness, 1
st. bet. Hall and 10th and 11th sts. a12
F WANTED—I want a good horse, harness
and saddle for my business. I will pay
for it a team of mules, wagon and harness, and
saddle. I will pay for it a team of mules,
O'Fallon st. w12
F FOR SALE—Handsome new top, side-bar
buggy and single harness at a sacrifice
FIVE SEATED, 12 ft. x 6 ft. x 4 ft. w12
F FOR SALE—Coupees, surreys, park wa
gon, phaetons, buggies, road carts, etc.
D. C. 212 N. 10th st. w12
F FOR SALE—A fine lot of carriages, con
sisting of baronnes, surreys, park wa
gon, phaetons, buggies, road carts, etc.

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Dead cheap. Joe Barrett, 614 N. 5th st. 279

PROFESSIONAL.

D. R. SCOTT'S Electric current can be found at 28
Chesnut av. Lady agency wanted. 434

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